

# XP-002097496

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 PR - JP930063515 930226; JP960217949 930226  
 TI - Recombinant prodn. of nucleoside phosphorylase - and  
 use of the enzyme for the prodn. of nucleoside  
 IW - RECOMBINATION PRODUCE NUCLEOSIDE PHOSPHORYLASE ENZYME  
 PRODUCE NUCLEOSIDE  
 PA - (YAMS ) YAMASA SHOYU KK  
 PN - JP6253854 A 940913 DW9441 C12N15/54 019pp  
 - JP9019293 A 970121 DW9713 C12N15/09 016pp  
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 IC - C07H21/04 ; C07K14/32 ; C12N1/21 ; C12N9/10 ; C12N9/12 ;  
 C12N15/09 ; C12N15/54 ; C12P19/38  
 FS - CPI  
 DC - B04 D16  
 AB - J06253854 A nucleoside phosphorylase is claimed,  
 encoded in a structural gene originating from a  
 thermophilic bacteria belonging to the Bacillus genera.  
 - USE - The enzyme can be used for prodn. of nucleosides.  
 - In an example, Bacillus stearothermophilus TH6-2 was  
 used as the source for the nucleoside phosphorylase.  
 Three kinds of vectors for high expression of purine  
 nucleoside phosphorylase (pTrc-punA), pyrimidine  
 nucleoside phosphorylase (pTrc-pyn) and purine and  
 pyrimidine nucleoside phosphorylase (pTrc-NE) were  
 prepd. In order to prepare pTrc-punA, plasmid vector  
 pTc99A (Gene, 69, 301 (1988), Pharmacia) was treated  
 with NcoI and SmaI. A NcoI-HpaI DNA fragment contg. the  
 purine nucleoside phosphorylase structural gene and SD  
 sequence was ligated with the above cleavage fragment  
 of pTc99A to produce a construct comprising the SD  
 sequence and nucleoside phosphorylase structural gene  
 just after trc promoter for expression of pTc99A.  
 E.coli JM 105 was transformed with the above ligation  
 mixture. E.coli retaining each of the above vectors  
 were cultured and then treated with lysozyme to obtain  
 the phosphorylases.